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NORTH GEORGIAN BAY RECREATIONAL RESERVE



A SUMMARY REPORT



DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

HON. RENE BRUNELLE, Minister

W. Q. MACNEE, Deputy Minister

NORTH GEORGIAN BAY
RECREATIONAL RESERVE



A
SUMMARY REPORT



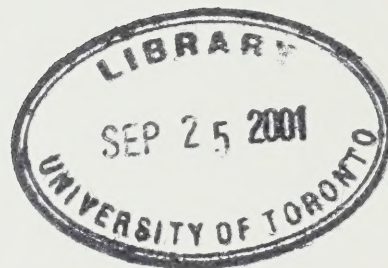
ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS

HON. RENE BRUNELLE
Minister

W. Q. MACNEE
Deputy Minister

May 29, 1971



FOREWORD

In 1963 the Government of Ontario passed an act which established the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve. This Act gave the Minister of Lands and Forests authority to make a land use plan for the area and authority to enforce the plan.

This report is a brief outline of the general plan which the government has adopted as an overall policy guideline for management and development of the Reserve.


The plan was designed to protect the environment of the Reserve and also to achieve optimum recreation use. However, it is only a first step in this direction and much more work is necessary.

The general plan explained herein is a framework plan within which other detailed local plans are being prepared.

To plan the use of the resources of Ontario the Department of Lands and Forests has committed itself to a planning process which includes public consultation. However, when the plan described herein was being prepared the policy for public participation had not been formulated. Therefore certain deficiencies in this regard may have occurred. Regardless, it should be stressed that much attention was given to the public with respect to this plan.

Coincident with plan preparation many meetings were held to outline the background information and explain tentative plan outlines. Organizations involved in such meetings included cottagers' associations, tourist outfitters, an Indian Band, the Minister's advisory committees, and regional advisory boards, as well as many others.

One of the reasons for publishing this report is to inform the public of the government's plans and to encourage critical and constructive comments.



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Water, Rocks and Trees



The Essence of the Reserve

NORTH GEORGIAN BAY RECREATIONAL RESERVE

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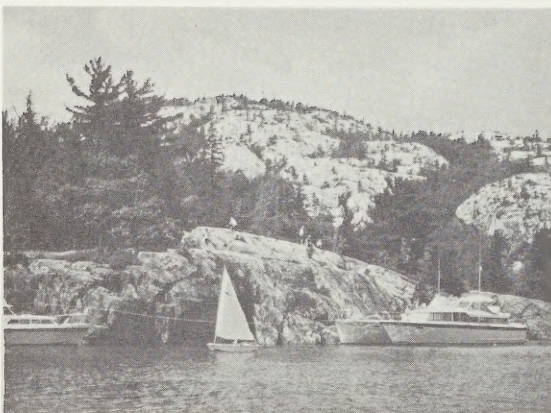
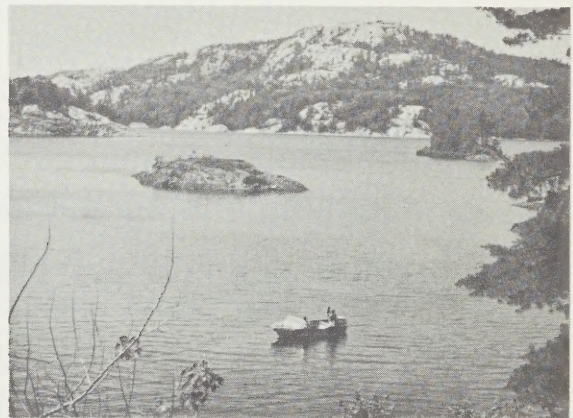
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*Some of the Reserve's
Major Recreation Attractions*



Thirty Thousand Islands
near Pointe au Baril

Killarney Provincial Park,
George Lake



Frazer Bay
yachting waters

1. THE LEGISLATION

The North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve is an area of land within Ontario that has received special attention from the Provincial Government. The act of legislature which established the Reserve was called the Killarney Recreational Reserve Act, 1962-63. In 1964 the act was amended, and the Reserve became known as the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve. The act recognized the growing significance of recreation for an expanding population, and made provisions for a planning process concerning the Reserve's public lands that have recreational potential.

A high percent of the land within the Reserve is Crown owned, however there is also a liberal distribution of private land. Organized townships were specifically excluded from the Reserve's boundaries. Also excluded were any areas that contained high proportions of private land such as farming communities.

Further details on the legislation are given in Appendix A.

2. LOCATION AND SIZE

The North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve is roughly triangular in shape with the first corner located about twelve miles north of the town of Parry Sound, the second corner about twelve miles east of the town of Blind River and the third corner is near the middle of Lake Nipissing. The total area of the Reserve is slightly over 4,000 square miles. Map 1 shows the location of the Reserve relative to the large parks in Ontario.

3. ACTION TO DATE

The planning process for the Reserve has been a long one. After the act was passed in 1963 the Department of Lands and Forests stopped all land sales in the area except for those lots in existing subdivisions.

Canoe Routes of The Killarney Landscape



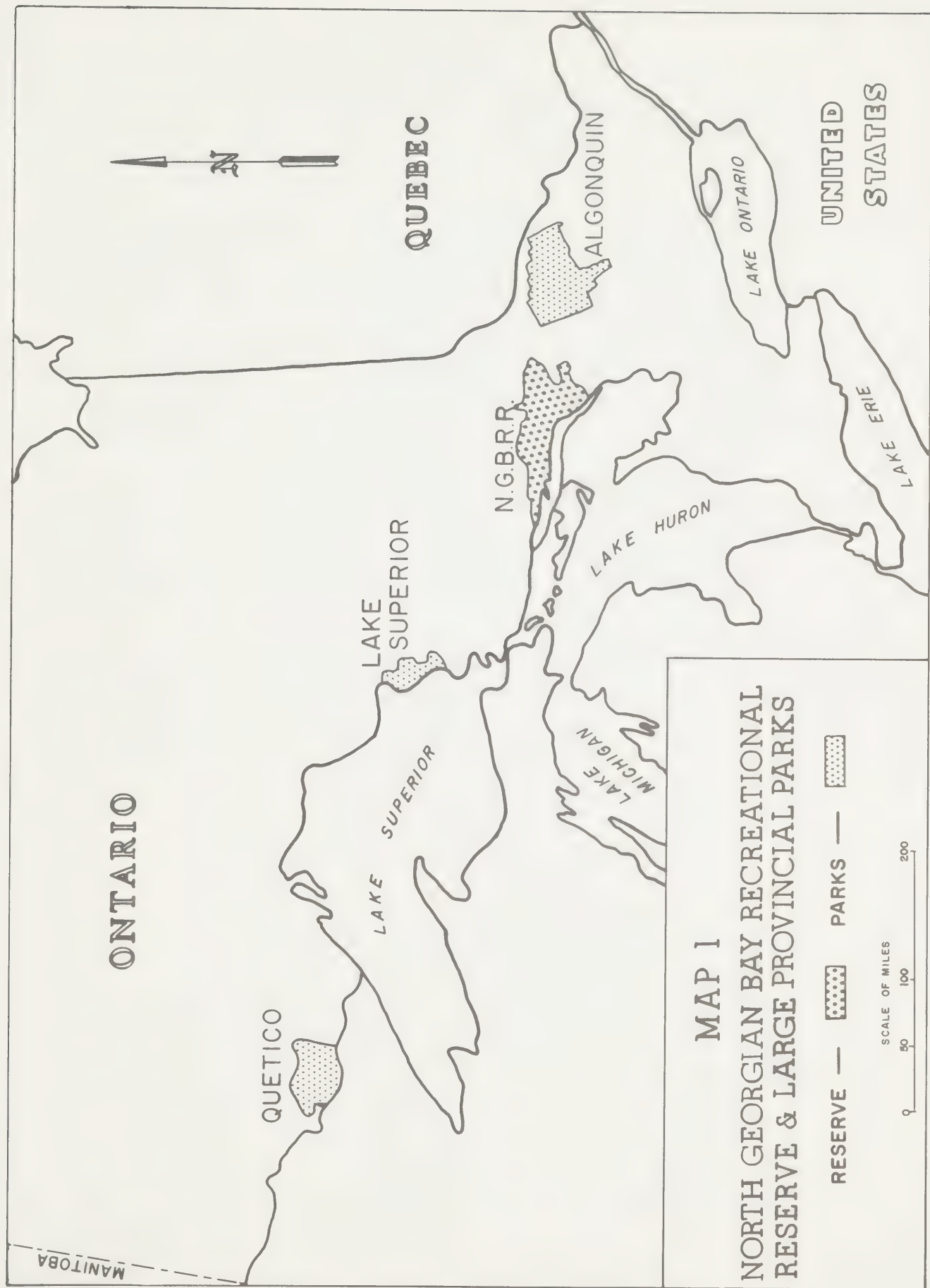
Starting point of a
trip from George Lake



The Portage between
Murray Lake and Nellie Lake



Campsite by
Killarney Lake



Then a committee of influential citizens was appointed to advise the Minister concerning the planning and development of the Reserve. The committee met ten times for the purpose of discussing an approach to planning the Reserve. Recommendations were made to the Minister. In 1968 the committee was disbanded.

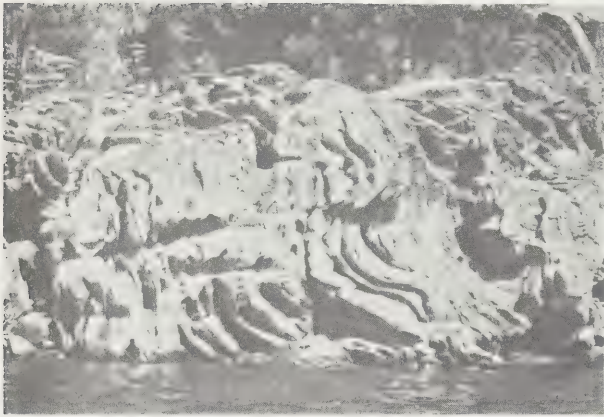
A consultant firm was retained to undertake a detailed study of the skiing potential of part of the Reserve (Silver Peak). The results of the study indicated that the proposed development was not feasible at the time.

Two students were hired to explore and to map canoe routes. This led to the publication of the booklet "Canoe Routes in the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve". The booklet describes ten canoe routes varying in length from nine miles for the shortest, to eighty-five miles for the longest.

Professor Norman Pearson was retained by the Department to advise the Minister concerning a planning procedure for the Reserve. The Pearson report "Planning for the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve" is a comprehensive compendium for the Reserve and a guide for planning.

In 1968 the Department of Lands and Forests commenced a resource inventory of the area. This work was done in connection with the Canada Land Inventory. At this time a planner was appointed for the Reserve and a tentative plan was prepared. Refinements to this plan have since been made and a summary is outlined herein.

Rock Forms



Shore of French River



Crevasse near
O.S.A. Lake



Natural Bridge north
of Killarney Lake

4. RESOURCE SURVEY

The term capability as used herein means the relative inherent or natural ability of an area to attract and sustain a particular kind of use, e.g. agriculture, forestry, recreation, etc. without regard for land ownership or existing accessibility. It is an evaluation of the natural resource - not the developments. The term "potential" could be used as a substitute for the term capability.

The Reserve's recreation capability was found to be quite high, however other capabilities on the Reserve were generally quite low. Further, it was often found that recreation capabilities were highest where other capabilities were lowest. Therefore, in many parts of the Reserve the possibilities of resource use conflict are low.

Recreation

The Reserve's recreation capability was found to be exceptionally high for the following activities: yachting, small craft boating, canoeing, and travelling and viewing. The Reserve's capability for cottaging is generally moderate, but in some areas is very low due to shallow soil. The Reserve's capability for bathing is generally low due to the lack of sand beaches.

For fish production capability, two areas appear to be outstanding: The French River Mouth and the Lake Nipissing Inlet to the French River. Other parts of the Reserve have a relatively low capability for fish production.

The wildlife production capability of the Reserve is generally moderate to low.

Map 2 shows the generalized recreation capability of the landscapes* in the Reserve. The map also shows the main recreation features of each area.

*

Landscape units are areas outlined by the site inventory group as convenient units for expressing and comparing generalized resource capabilities and for making certain planning decisions. See Appendix C.

Natural Features



Waterfalls on the
Shawanaga River



Wildlife area
Bayfield-Nares

Outstanding recreation areas of the Reserve are as follows:

A. The Thirty Thousand Islands and the French River Mouth. Here thousands of islands and boating channels make it a small boaters' paradise. The area is also very attractive for lodging or cottaging, however, lack of soil means that waste disposal is a problem.

B. The Killarney Area. The canoe routes of this area are spectacular. Clear deep lakes together with unique topography and rock formations make the Killarney landscape ideal for travelling and viewing especially by canoe. But parts of this landscape are very fragile and sensitive to excessive use due to shallow soil.

C. The McGregor Bay Area. This landscape is so attractive that it has drawn cottagers from all other North America (80% are Americans). Islands, channels and bays make the area an excellent boating area too.

D. The North Channel. This area is said to be second only to the island area of Greece for yachting. Open stretches of water, spectacular scenery, and excellent harbours make this area very attractive to the boater.

E. Other very attractive parts of the Reserve for recreation are: the French River System, the West Arm of Lake Nipissing, Beaverstone Bay and Collins Inlet, Little Current, and Panache Lake.

Although the Reserve is very attractive for certain uses it has limitations for intensive use. Shallow soil is the major problem. Many parts of the Reserve are so devoid of soil that the burying of garbage is an impossible task. Sewage disposal is likewise problematical.

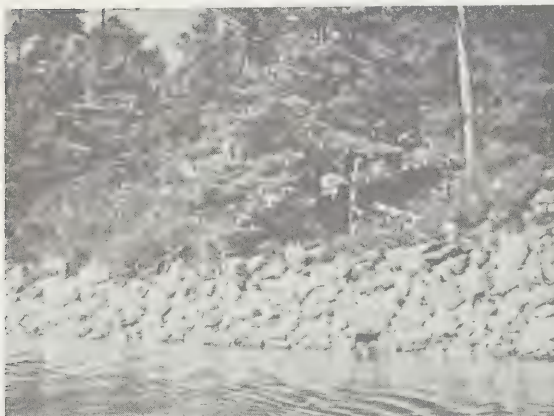
Agriculture

The Reserve's agricultural capability is very low. In fact the Reserve boundaries were drawn to specifically exclude areas of significant agricultural land. Therefore, agriculture will not be discussed further in this report.

*Examples of Shoreland Inventory-
Capability Classes for Intensive Use*



Very High Capability
McGregor Bay



Low Capability
Panache Lake



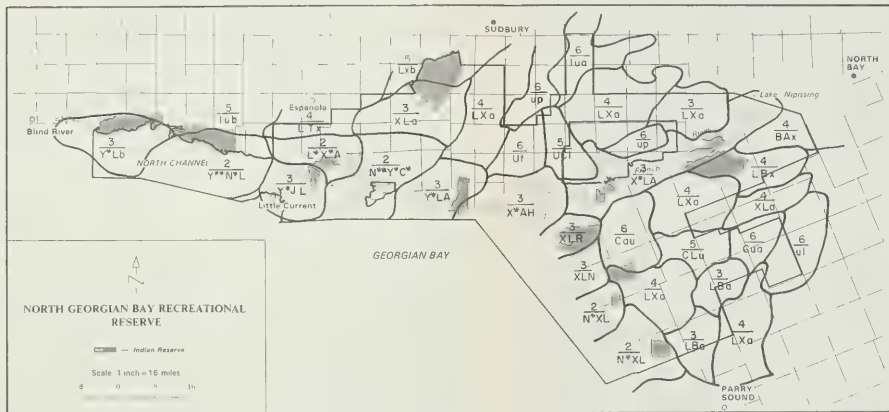
Very Low Capability
French River Mouth



Capability

- 1 - Very Hi
- 2 - High
- 3 - Modera
- 4 - Modera
- 5 - Modera
- 6 - Low
- 7 - Very L

MAP 2



MAP 2

LANDSCAPE UNITS, NORTH GEORGIAN BAY RECREATIONAL RESERVE SHOWING GENERAL RECREATION CAPABILITY AND MAIN FEATURES

Capability Classes

- 1 - Very High
- 2 - High
- 3 - Moderately High
- 4 - Moderate
- 5 - Moderately Low
- 6 - Low
- 7 - Very Low

Features

- A - Angling Water
- B - Bathing Beach
- C - Canoe Route
- D - Deep Shore Water
- E - Unique Vegetation
- F - Waterfalls or Rapids
- G - Grounds for Parking
- H - Historic Site
- I - Unique Wildlife Habitat
- J - Collecting and Gathering Area
- K - Campsite
- L - Lodging or Cottage Site
- M - Pattern of Small Lakes or Streams
- N - Natural Landform or Topography of Special Interest

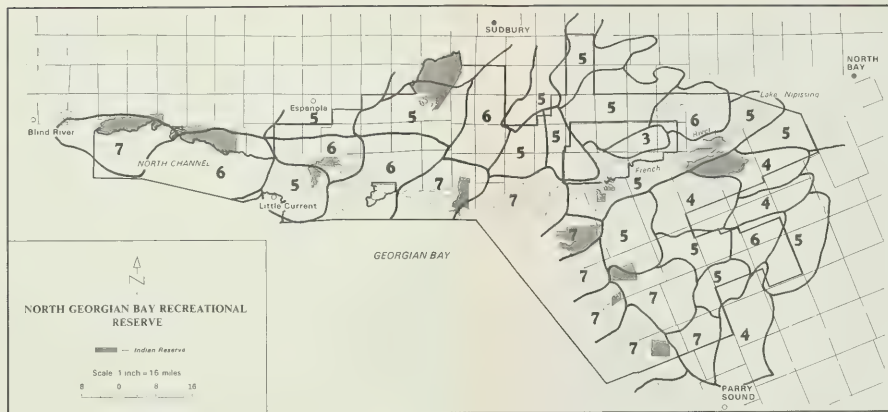
- P - Pattern of Land-Use
- Q - Miscellaneous
- R - Rock Formation Cave, Cliff, Canyon, etc.
- S - Ski Hill
- T - Travelling and Viewing Area
- U - Upland Game Site
- V - Viewpoint

- W - Wetland Wildlife Site
- X - Small Craft Boating Water
- Y - Yachting Water or Yacht Harbour
- Z - Man-Made Feature

Significance of Features

- Y^N - National
- Y^P - Provincial
- Y - Regional
- y - Local





MAP 3 NORTH GEORGIAN BAY RECREATIONAL RESERVE
FOREST CAPABILITY BY LANDSCAPE UNITS

CLASSES

1 - Very High

4 - Moderate

7 - Very Low

2 - High

5 - Moderately Low

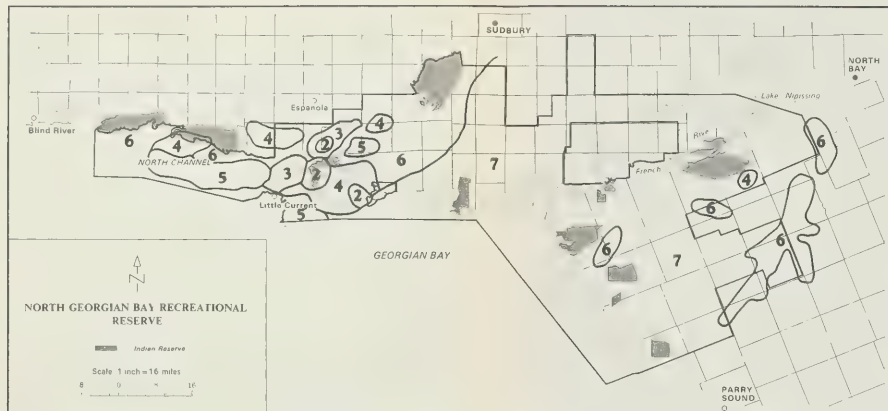
3 - Moderately High

6 - Low



Blind R

NORTH



MAP 4 MINING POTENTIAL NORTH GEORGIAN BAY RECREATIONAL RESERVE

CLASSES

1 - Very High

4 - Moderate

7 - Very Low

2 - High

5 - Moderately Low

3 - Moderately High

6 - Low

Forestry

The forest capability study of the Reserve indicated that the area is rather poor for forest growth potential. The forest capability was ranked on a 7 Class scale where Class 1 is very high and Class 7 is very low. The highest ranking parts of the Reserve were Class 4 (moderate capability). Most of the Reserve was classed as either 6 (low) or 7 (very low) for forest capability. Map 3 shows the forest capability of the Reserve.

Mining

A study of the Reserve's mining potential was done. This study is summarized on Map 4. Most of the Reserve is classed as low or very low for mining capability. However, a few higher class areas were found, these were generally in the northwest part of the Reserve.

5. USES AND DEVELOPMENTS

Several archeological sites in or near the Reserve indicate that the area has been used by man since about the time of the last ice age. Two sites near the village of Killarney are believed to be at least 9,000 years old.

The first Europeans visited Georgian Bay early in the seventeenth century. They found that the area was inhabited by several tribes of the Ojibwa Indian Nation. Etienne Brule was the first white man to visit the area. Brule was joined by Champlain in 1615. Champlain's visit initiated the fur trading era which lasted until about 1850.

The fur trade was followed by the lumber era. A high proportion of the logs cut from the area were rafted across the lake to U.S.A. Places like Collins Inlet and French River were brawling lumber towns at the peak of the lumber era.

Commercial fishing also began to develop about the same time as the timber trade. Several fishing headquarters were established, for example on the Bustard Islands, and on Mink, Snake and Champlain Islands.

Some Older Developments



Ojibway Lodge
Pointe au Baril



Headquarters of a
Commercial Fishing
Operation, now abandoned.
Pointe au Baril



General store (foreground)
Rock House Inn (background)
Killarney

Early settlement of the Reserve was supposedly for the purpose of establishing farms. However, it is apparent that settlers depended on logging companies for employment and agriculture never became established.

Recreation use of the Reserve dates back to about 1850 when tourists travelled the area by boat. Summer homes began to appear in the area in the mid 1880's. By the early 1900's summer cottages were being built at Pointe au Baril.

The predominant present use of the Reserve appears to be recreation. The most conspicuous developments in the area are cottages (there are about 5,500 cottages in the Reserve now). Other common recreation developments are lodges (about 114) and hunting camps (about 500).

Not all recreation users require buildings or developments. For example, it is estimated that about 3,000 yachters visit the area each year. Canoe trippers also use the area but little information is available regarding their numbers.

Besides recreation, the Reserve is also used for logging, commercial fishing, trapping and mining (5 quarries). All of the non-recreation uses of the area are of a relatively minor nature.

Analysis of Present Development

The impact of present development was quantified by using a development unit concept and a development degree scale. Development units are any significant disturbances to the natural environment. An arbitrary standard of counting development units was employed, for example: an ordinary cottage of between 100 square feet and 5,000 square feet scored 1 point, a mile of paved highway scored 3 points, a mile of gravel road, 2 points, etc. (see Appendix B for details).

The development degree scale was based on seven classes from Class 1 (very dense) to Class 7 (no development). An arbitrary number of development units* was

*

See Appendix B for criteria used in scoring development units.

Cottages-The Major Development of the Reserve



Bayfield-Nares



McGregor Bay



Panache Lake

assigned to each class, e.g. Class 1 - 32 or more, Class 2 - 16 to 31, Class 3 - 8 to 15, Class 4 - 4 to 7, Class 5 - 1 to 3, Class 6 - less than 1 and Class 7 - 0.

The development degree was derived for each township in the Reserve. Service centres like towns are classed as very dense (Class 1). The balance of the Reserve ranged from Class 3 (moderately dense) to Class 6 (sparse). No large areas of Class 7 (no development) were found. The overall or average development of the Reserve was found to be Class 5 (moderately sparse).

A summary of the various developments and population of the Reserve is as follows:

Permanent Population	2,756
Number of Cottages	5,500
Lodges	114
Houses	769
Hunt Camps	500
Dams	26
Marinas	25
Paved Roads	80 miles
Gravel Roads	140 miles
Railways	136 miles
Main Hydro Electric Lines	90
Parks	4
Quarries	5

Map 5 shows the Reserve's degree of development calculated for each township.

6. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS, GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

A goal is a long term long range end to which a plan is directed. Objectives are projects identified for achievement in order to attain the goal.

The assumed goal for developing the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve was "optimum use". Optimum use is defined as a state of use where the maximum number of people use the area and are satisfied with it, and where the use of the area results in no significant environmental damage.

To achieve optimum use the proposed development strategy for the Reserve is to develop it as a multiple resources use region where recreation is normally the dominant land use and where a healthy, pleasant and interesting environment is maintained.

Yachting



Killarney, Ontario
a popular stopping
place for yachts



Snug Harbour off
Lansdowne Channel



A boat from Florida
in Baie Fine





MAP 5 NORTH GEORGIAN BAY RECREATIONAL RESERVE
DEGREE OF DEVELOPMENT (PRESENT)

CLASSES

1 - Very Dense

4 - Moderate

7 - None

2 - Dense

5 - Moderately Sparse

3 - Moderately Dense

6 - Sparse

Selected broad objectives for planning and developing the Reserve are in order of priority as follows:

- A Clean air and water.
- B Unique natural areas protected and preserved.
- C Variety of public recreation areas.
- D Variety of commercial developments and service centres.
- E Variety of areas for private recreation development.
- F Sufficient multi-resource use areas to support local needs.

NEED FOR PLANNING

Planning is a process which culminates in a commitment to action based on the best information available. Plans are made to attain the goals and objectives of society. It was assumed that without a plan the Reserve would develop in a way that would be undesirable and would not attain the goal and objectives for the area. This assumption was based on observations of other parts of Ontario that have developed without any particular plan.

Unplanned areas tend to fill up with cottages to the exclusion of certain other uses. Unplanned cottage developments tend to develop regardless of the capability of the area to sustain such use. The results of uncontrolled and unplanned cottage developments are loss of open space, loss of public land and water pollution.

DEMAND FOR RECREATION LAND

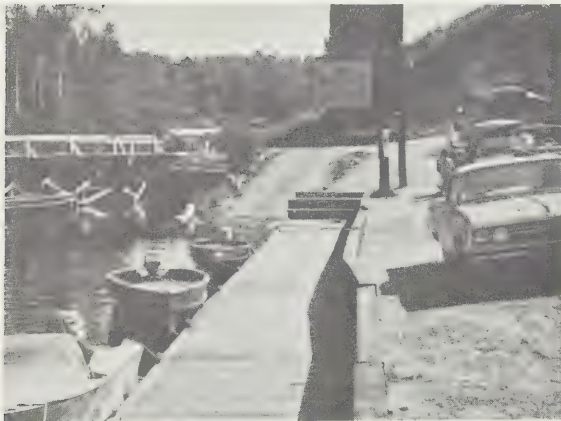
A comprehensive study of recreation demand was not available therefore certain assumptions were made as follows:

- A. It was assumed that demand for recreation land would grow at least as fast as the population growth.

Miscellaneous Developments



Quarry near Killarney



Boat launching site
Pointe au Baril



George Lake the
site of a Provincial
Camp Ground

It was also assumed that there will be a demand for recreation land by Americans as there are approximately 85,000,000 Americans within a one day drive of the centre of the Reserve.

- B. It was assumed that the basic kinds of things that people want to do for recreation in the future, will remain about the same as to-day. Regardless of the foregoing it should be stressed that a great deal of uncertainty exists regarding the future recreation demand.

NEED FOR FLEXIBILITY

Because of the uncertainty of the future recreation demand it was assumed that flexibility should be a major part of plan strategy.

Flexibility is proposed by means of:

- A. Leasing land instead of selling it.
- B. Selecting land designations which are flexible*.
- C. Holding large areas of land in a state of little or no development.

OPEN SPACE AND WILDERNESS

The most significant decision for the Reserve relates to the amount of land to be disposed of for development and the amount of land to be kept in undeveloped open space. Developed land and undeveloped land add up to all the land we have. But the distinction is not so simple as just stated. When should land be called developed and when should it be called open space? In reality there are not two kinds of land but rather a full spectrum of land developments from absolute open space to full development. Absolute open space could be called "wilderness", i.e. where there are no developments of any kind. But the stages of development between wilderness and full development have

*

It is intended that a formal process of plan review, allowing for zoning change, will be adopted. Thus a land-use zoning method of dealing with recreation land provides the flexibility needed to meet future demand.

Other Uses of the Reserve



Nature study on the Limestone Islands. These islands are just south of the Reserve and are recommended to be included



Interesting boating waters near Key Harbour



Snowmobiling on Threenarrows Lake

no common names. Therefore, a development scale from 1 to 7 was used to embrace the various densities of development that may be found or desired.

Since the Reserve has relatively low capability for development it would be quite reasonable to designate large areas of it for little or no development.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CAPABILITY IN LAND-USE PLANNING

Capability is a relative expression of an area's ability to attract and sustain a given use. Therefore, if the planning process ignores capability in any way, there will be a price to pay. For example, if an area of low capability for cottage use is designated for intensive cottage development a price will have to be paid to overcome the limitations of the site. If the area has shallow soil, then soil must be moved in (for septic tanks and tile beds) otherwise the area will be a source of water pollution.

On the other hand if we start with an area of high capability and designate it for little or no use we can invite trouble too. In this case the high capability beckons for use and development, and agitation on the part of developers will likely result in undesirable friction.

Therefore, a basic principle of the plan described herein is that land capability should be a guide to planning.

7. ZONING THE RESERVE - THE GENERAL PLAN

THE ZONING SYSTEM

To express a general land-use policy for the Reserve a zoning system has been developed which proposes the degree of development, and the use or uses. The zones at this level of planning may be called general zones. An outline of the zoning system is as follows:

Some Problems



Cottager's garbage
McGregor Bay



Fisherman's garbage
French River



Air pollution from
Sudbury has killed
many trees in the
Reserve

A. Degree of Development

<u>Development Class</u>	<u>Development* Units Per Square Mile</u>	<u>Maximum Percent of Shoreline Disposal</u>	<u>Roads</u>
1 Very Dense	32+	75%	good all- weather roads
2 Dense	16-31	75%	
3 Moderately Dense	8-15	50%	roads to intensive use areas only
4 Moderate	4-7	25%	
5 Moderately Sparse	1-3	10%	roads for resource extraction only
6 Sparse	less than 1	less than 1	
7 No Development	none	none	none

* Development units are any significant disturbances to the natural environment. See Appendix B for details.

B. Approved Kind of Development or Use

Q - Quiet zone, no motors, no hunting or trapping

P - Public recreation

R - General recreation including public, commercial, and private developments

E - Resource production, e - very discreet resource production

M - Mixed developments or uses

S - Special uses to be specified as necessary e.g. nature study

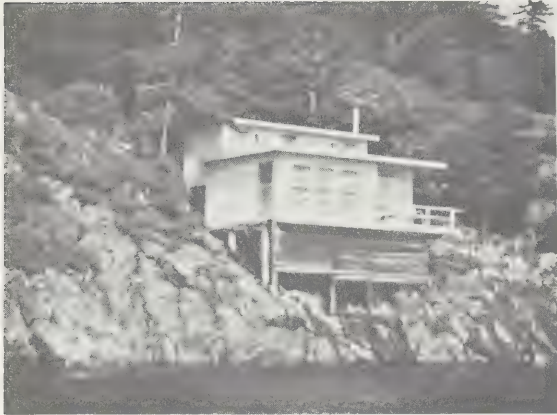
C. Examples of Zone Code

6Pe - Sparse development, Public Recreation with very discreet resource production

4R - Moderate development, General Recreation

1 - Very dense development - this code denotes an urban area or service centre

Where Does the Sewage Go?



A problem on Lake Panache

Shallow-soiled island
near Pointe au Baril



A Sewage Disposal System
on shallow soil

ZONING GUIDELINES

The general guidelines for applying the zoning system to the Reserve were:

- A. To zone according to the priorities of broad objectives, i.e. public matters first, commercial second and private third.
- B. To disturb present use as little as reasonably possible.
- C. To use resource capability as an indicator of the amount of development and the kind of use.

The order of zoning was as follows:

- (1) Unique or fragile natural areas were outlined and zoned for very sparse public use and buffered by sparse development.
- (2) A variety of public recreation areas were chosen on the basis of outstanding recreation capability.
- (3) Service centres were outlined. No new ones were picked because it appeared that the number of existing centres was adequate. Service centres were zoned as development Class 1 but no use category was assigned.
- (4) A variety of mixed use areas were outlined for various densities of development.

THE GENERAL PLAN

The recommended General Plan of the Reserve is outlined on Map 6. The basic implications of the plan are as follows:

- A. The general overall development degree of the Reserve will be raised one class (from Moderately Sparse to Moderate).

Problems of Shallow Soil and One Solution



Shallow-soiled islands
easily scarred by power
line. - Pointe au Baril



A power line scar.
- Frazer Bay



A barge carrying soil
to islands in the
Pointe au Baril area.

- B. Some areas of the Reserve will be developed more than they now are. This will necessitate further land disposals.
- C. Some areas of the Reserve will be cleared of development. This will require a land acquisition program.

Further general recommendations of the plan are:

- That no lands of the Reserve be disposed of for private development until a detailed land-use plan is made of the local area.
- That land disposal be a lease arrangement rather than a sale.
- While certain Provincial Parks are now established in the Reserve, the Reserve as a whole is not intended to become a park. Rather, public recreation should generally be facilitated by means of areas zoned for public use together with developments such as camp grounds, access points, etc.
- Certain small extensions to the Reserve (see Map 6.)

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND LIMITATIONS

The department has approved the general zoning of the Reserve as policy guidelines for development of the area.

Since the overall plan was completed several local development studies have been made within the framework of the general plan. Areas covered by these studies are: Panache Lake, McGregor Bay, Bay of Islands, Beaverstone Bay and Pointe au Baril.

The intent was to determine if further cottage development should take place. The plan for Panache Lake suggested that the area could support additional development. The other studies revealed that further developments were impractical due to lack of suitable sites for development.

Detailed studies of other parts of the Reserve are underway.

*Clean Water and Scenic Open Spaces
are the Reserve's Feature Attractions*



Killarney Lake



Killarney Lake



Beaverstone Bay

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
 DÉPARTEMENT DES FORÊTS

NORTH GEORGIAN BAY RECREATIONAL RESERVE

MAP 6

GENERAL ZONING PLAN

Scale 1 inch = 5 miles

DEVELOPMENT CLASS

-
- 1—Very dense
- 2—Dense
- 3—Moderately dense
- 4—Moderate
- 5—Moderately sparse
- 6—Sparse
- 7—None

APPROVED DEVELOPMENT OR USE

- Q – Quiet zone, no motors, no hunting or trapping.
- P – Public recreation.
- R – General recreation including public, commercial and private developments.
- E – Resource production.
- e – Very discreet resource production.
- M – Mixed developments or uses.
- S – Special uses to be specified as necessary, e.g. nature study.

Approved: 
May 29 1971

Rene Brunelle, Advisor

The other major aspect of the general plan is land acquisition to clear private lands and developments from public zones. Very little progress has been made in this regard due to lack of funds. However, as funds become available land acquisition will be made according to the priorities of the plan (these details are not outlined in this report).

The general plan is aimed at the goal of optimum use and environmental protection. However, one aspect of this goal was omitted from the plan. The problem of air pollution has not been handled. Air pollution is a serious problem in parts of the Reserve (near Sudbury) however beyond surveying the damage no corrective action has been proposed. The matter was considered beyond the scope of this plan and will require further study.

8. SUMMARY

THE NORTH GEORGIAN BAY RECREATIONAL RESERVE

In 1963 the Ontario Government passed legislation which established the North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve and initiated a planning process which culminated in the general plan which is outlined briefly in this report.

The Reserve is a 4000 square mile area in Ontario that contains some spectacular recreation land. The Reserve's capability for yachting, boating, canoeing, and travelling and viewing is very high. However, its capability for more intensive kinds of recreation is somewhat limited due to lack of soil cover.

Other resource capabilities of the area are generally low.

This general plan has been formulated for the Reserve. The plan will be used as a framework for further developments within the Reserve. The plan is directed to the goal of "Optimum Use". Strategy to achieve this is to make the Reserve a multi-use area where recreation is normally the dominant use and where other uses are encouraged in all but a few places.

The essence of the plan is a zoning system based on degree of development. This system provides for a wide range

The Main Developments of the Reserve are Cottages

-- but lack of soil creates a major problem for waste disposal



McGregor Bay



Pickereel River



Key Harbour

of developments from dense service centres to wilderness (no development). Between these two extremes provision is made for a variety of densities of development for such things as cottaging and public recreation.

A major function of the zoning system is environmental protection. Fragile areas and unique areas are protected by zoning for the appropriate degree of development and use. Areas capable of being developed are zoned according to their ability to sustain use. Environmental quality was the overriding factor in all decisions and recommendations concerning the development of the Reserve.

THE RECREATION RESERVE CONCEPT

This recreational reserve is an extensive area of land that has received special recognition from the government in the form of special planning legislation. It is a multiple use area where recreation is declared the dominant land use (the highest priority use). Both private use and public use are possible in a recreational reserve.

A recreational reserve is not a park nor is it intended as a park reserve, however, parks may be designated within the reserve.

The recreational reserve concept may be useful in parts of Ontario where recreation resources appear to be very significant but where other resources should also be used.

*Open Space and Lonely Islands
in The North Channel*



AN ACT TO ESTABLISH
KILLARNEY RECREATIONAL RESERVE

Whereas recreation is becoming one of the chief land uses of a growing population having more leisure time and greater transportation facilities at its disposal, it is therefore expedient in the public interest to name an area of public lands strategically located in relation to centres of dense population and possessing great potential for year round recreational use.

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. In this Act,
 - (a) "Minister" means the Minister of Lands and Forests.
 - (b) "public lands" means lands belonging to Her Majesty in right of Ontario, whether or not covered with water.
2. The public lands situated within the area described in the Schedule to this Act shall be known as Killarney Recreational Reserve under the control and management of the Minister.
3. (1) The Minister shall formulate a land-use plan for the development of the public lands in Killarney Recreational Reserve that have a potential for recreational use.
 - (2) The Minister may take such measures as he deems proper for the implementation of the land-use plan referred to in subsection 1 or any part of such plan.
4. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations -
 - (a) respecting the care, preservation, improvement, control and management of Killarney Recreational Reserve.
 - (b) respecting any matter necessary or advisable to carry out effectively the intent and purpose of this Act.
 - (2) Any regulation under subsection 1 may be made applicable to any part of Killarney Recreational Reserve.

5. This Act comes into force on the day it receives Royal Assent.
6. This Act may be cited as the Killarney Recreational Reserve Act, 1962-63.

NOTE: - The schedule which gives the location of the Reserve is omitted from this report.

AN ACT TO AMEND
THE KILLARNEY RECREATIONAL RESERVE ACT, 1962-63

Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario,
enacts as follows:

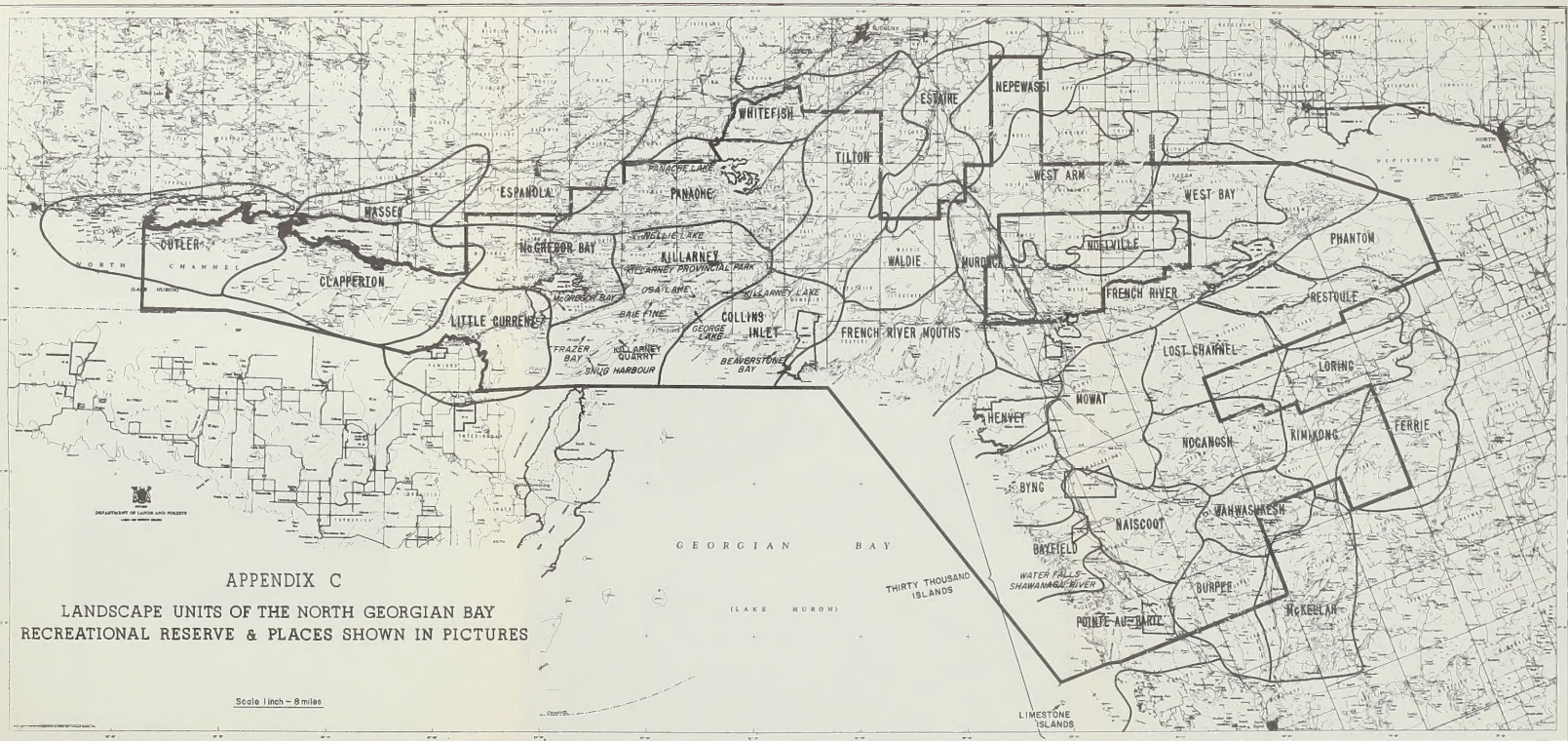
1. The name "Killarney Recreational Reserve", wherever it occurs in The Killarney Recreational Reserve Act, 1962-63, and in the long title, the short title and the Schedule thereto, is struck out and the name "North Georgian Bay Recreational Reserve" inserted in lieu thereof.

1. DEVELOPMENT UNIT CRITERIA

<u>Kind of Development</u>	<u>Development Unit Score</u>
<u>Buildings</u> All buildings with between 100 sq. ft. and 5,000 sq. ft. of floor space.	1
Buildings greater than 5,000 sq. ft. of floor space score @ 1 per 5,000 sq. ft.	
<u>Roads</u> Paved highways	per mile 3
Gravel all-weather roads	per mile 2
Seasonal roads	per mile 1
<u>Railroads</u> (single track)	per mile 2
<u>Major Hydro Lines</u>	per mile 1
<u>Docks, Dam Structures and other Similar Structures</u>	per 100 lineal ft 1
<u>Parks and Roadside Developments</u> score according to building size, plus 1 point per 5 acres of developed area	
<u>Garbage Dumps</u>	per acre 1

2. DEGREE OF DEVELOPMENT SCALE

<u>Development Class</u>	<u>No. of Development Units per Square Mile</u>
1	32 or more
2	16-31
3	8-15
4	4-7
5	1-3
6	less than 1
7	none





An island in the Pointe-au-Baril area where lack of soil is a serious problem.



A sewage disposal system where soil is scarce.

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